

COST. WAS BADLY LOGGED

Whitcappers Whip an Informer in Lumpkin County.

TO VISITED HIM IN THE NIGHT

LOSE OUT

own make of the public a

now only \$3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

3.50

FIRE AND WIND.

Each Contribute Its Share of Disaster to Marine Craft.

Cedar Keys, Fla., February 9.—Captain J. B. Wheaton, Mate D. W. Duncan and six members of the crew of the schooner Joseph W. Foster, of Philadelphia, were brought to this port today by the schooner Bessie A. Fish, which picked them up at sea. The Foster left Pensacola for Rio Janeiro February 3d, lumber laden. Tuesday fire was discovered in the forward hold. The flames spread rapidly and the crew abandoned the vessel, taking the yawl. Wednesday their food and water gave out and the yawl was capsized. They escaped drowning by clinging to the upturned boat. They drifted in this manner from Thursday till this morning when they were rescued by the Bessie Fish and brought here. The men are very weak from exposure, hunger and thirst.

It is the John W. Hall, Jr., of Lewes, Del., February 9.—The schooner ashore at Isaac Shoals, Smith's Island, Virginia, was reported, the John W. Hall, Jr., with a cargo of fish scrap from a Rhode Island port for Savannah, Ga. The vessel stranded on Saturday at midnight. The wrecking tug J. D. Jones went to the assistance. The schooner from Norfolk, but found the Hall so full of water and so badly listed that she was unable to make any service. The schooner will probably be total loss. The crew were saved by the Smith's Island saving crew.

The Hall was built at Frederica, Del. In 1874 and is owned by John W. Hall & Son, of that place.

Tank Steamer Ashore. Philadelphia, February 9.—During a blinding snowstorm last night the British oil tanker Aureole while proceeding from Delaware Bay to New York, ran aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The steamer was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Aureole is a 1,200-ton steamer, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Schooner in Danger. Long Branch, N. J., February 9.—The three-masted freight schooner James T. Babbler, of New York, was reported aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The schooner was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Babbler is a 1,200-ton schooner, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Highland Light on Coast. Highland Light, N. J., February 9.—High northeast gale this morning with snow, which turned to rain. The wind shifted to strong west. The weather continued thick with rain. The morning thirty schooners drove before the gale into the bay. It promises to be a bad night on the coast, with dangerous gales and colder weather.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Interesting Statistics About the Ships That Pass Through It.

Washington, February 9.—A report to the state department from Frederic C. Penfield, United States diplomatic agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt, says that although the number of ships passing through the canal for the first time in 1895 was less than for the preceding twelve months, the year 1895 was the most fruitful in receipts the canal company ever experienced.

He went on to say that the canal was a special traffic caused by the Egyptian war, the canal last year, four only were American, and these were warships and yachts.

SUICIDE AT NASHVILLE.

G. H. Halman Hangs Himself to a Bedpost.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—G. H. Halman, a white man aged about fifty years, committed suicide Sunday morning by hanging himself to a bedpost in his room at the Nashville Hotel. He was found by a servant at 10 o'clock. He had destroyed all his papers and it is not known where his home was.

DEATH ON A TRAIN.

Major Rogers, of Richmond, Dies While Traveling.

Columbia, S. C., February 9.—(Special.)—Major H. H. Rogers, of Richmond, representing the city of that place, died on the train between Columbia and Greenville today. His body was taken charge of by Camp Benson, United Confederate Veterans, at Anderson, Va., tomorrow. Major Rogers was a gallant Confederate officer and was well known throughout the south.

THE DEATH ROLL.

C. A. J. Pope.

Butler, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—At 3 o'clock this morning occurred the death of C. A. J. Pope, at his residence on North street. He was a prominent citizen of this city and his death was caused from dropsy. Mr. Pope was one of Taylor county's most prominent citizens. He filled the sheriff's office of the county continuously from 1882 to 1895. He leaves a wife and one son. His remains will be interred in this place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, with Masonic honors.

B. W. Seabrook.

Savannah, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Dr. B. W. Seabrook died today at his home at Pinora. He was seventy-five years old and has always been one of the most prominent public men in this section. He leaves his wife, three sons and four daughters.

Cyrus B. Barrow.

Madison, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Cyrus B. Barrow died at his residence here last night. He was about seventy years old. For many years he was mayor of the county and was for a long time teacher of the male school in this village and in the school of the Confederate war. He was also a veteran of the Third Georgia regiment infantry volunteers.

To Instruct a Lodge at Fitzgerald.

Savannah, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Mr. M. Manney will go to Fitzgerald to instruct the new lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows. The lodge is now ready to receive members.

Sir Spencer in Bad Health.

Tampa, Fla., February 9.—(Special.)—Sir T. Spencer Wells, surgeon to the household of her majesty the queen, arrived here tonight on the Plant line steamer Mascotte from Jamaica. It being feared that he has another stroke of paralysis. He has had two attacks previously. The Olivette was crowded with refugees from Cuba tonight.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

Each Contribute Its Share of Disaster to Marine Craft.

Cedar Keys, Fla., February 9.—Captain J. B. Wheaton, Mate D. W. Duncan and six members of the crew of the schooner Joseph W. Foster, of Philadelphia, were brought to this port today by the schooner Bessie A. Fish, which picked them up at sea. The Foster left Pensacola for Rio Janeiro February 3d, lumber laden. Tuesday fire was discovered in the forward hold. The flames spread rapidly and the crew abandoned the vessel, taking the yawl. Wednesday their food and water gave out and the yawl was capsized. They escaped drowning by clinging to the upturned boat. They drifted in this manner from Thursday till this morning when they were rescued by the Bessie Fish and brought here. The men are very weak from exposure, hunger and thirst.

It is the John W. Hall, Jr., of Lewes, Del., February 9.—The schooner ashore at Isaac Shoals, Smith's Island, Virginia, was reported, the John W. Hall, Jr., with a cargo of fish scrap from a Rhode Island port for Savannah, Ga. The vessel stranded on Saturday at midnight. The wrecking tug J. D. Jones went to the assistance. The schooner from Norfolk, but found the Hall so full of water and so badly listed that she was unable to make any service. The schooner will probably be total loss. The crew were saved by the Smith's Island saving crew.

The Hall was built at Frederica, Del. In 1874 and is owned by John W. Hall & Son, of that place.

Tank Steamer Ashore. Philadelphia, February 9.—During a blinding snowstorm last night the British oil tanker Aureole while proceeding from Delaware Bay to New York, ran aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The steamer was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Aureole is a 1,200-ton steamer, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Schooner in Danger. Long Branch, N. J., February 9.—The three-masted freight schooner James T. Babbler, of New York, was reported aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The schooner was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Babbler is a 1,200-ton schooner, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Highland Light on Coast. Highland Light, N. J., February 9.—High northeast gale this morning with snow, which turned to rain. The wind shifted to strong west. The weather continued thick with rain. The morning thirty schooners drove before the gale into the bay. It promises to be a bad night on the coast, with dangerous gales and colder weather.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Interesting Statistics About the Ships That Pass Through It.

Washington, February 9.—A report to the state department from Frederic C. Penfield, United States diplomatic agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt, says that although the number of ships passing through the canal for the first time in 1895 was less than for the preceding twelve months, the year 1895 was the most fruitful in receipts the canal company ever experienced.

He went on to say that the canal was a special traffic caused by the Egyptian war, the canal last year, four only were American, and these were warships and yachts.

SUICIDE AT NASHVILLE.

G. H. Halman Hangs Himself to a Bedpost.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—G. H. Halman, a white man aged about fifty years, committed suicide Sunday morning by hanging himself to a bedpost in his room at the Nashville Hotel. He was found by a servant at 10 o'clock. He had destroyed all his papers and it is not known where his home was.

DEATH ON A TRAIN.

Major Rogers, of Richmond, Dies While Traveling.

Columbia, S. C., February 9.—(Special.)—Major H. H. Rogers, of Richmond, representing the city of that place, died on the train between Columbia and Greenville today. His body was taken charge of by Camp Benson, United Confederate Veterans, at Anderson, Va., tomorrow. Major Rogers was a gallant Confederate officer and was well known throughout the south.

THE DEATH ROLL.

C. A. J. Pope.

Butler, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—At 3 o'clock this morning occurred the death of C. A. J. Pope, at his residence on North street. He was a prominent citizen of this city and his death was caused from dropsy. Mr. Pope was one of Taylor county's most prominent citizens. He filled the sheriff's office of the county continuously from 1882 to 1895. He leaves a wife and one son. His remains will be interred in this place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, with Masonic honors.

B. W. Seabrook.

Savannah, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Dr. B. W. Seabrook died today at his home at Pinora. He was seventy-five years old and has always been one of the most prominent public men in this section. He leaves his wife, three sons and four daughters.

Cyrus B. Barrow.

Madison, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Cyrus B. Barrow died at his residence here last night. He was about seventy years old. For many years he was mayor of the county and was for a long time teacher of the male school in this village and in the school of the Confederate war. He was also a veteran of the Third Georgia regiment infantry volunteers.

To Instruct a Lodge at Fitzgerald.

Savannah, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Mr. M. Manney will go to Fitzgerald to instruct the new lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows. The lodge is now ready to receive members.

Sir Spencer in Bad Health.

Tampa, Fla., February 9.—(Special.)—Sir T. Spencer Wells, surgeon to the household of her majesty the queen, arrived here tonight on the Plant line steamer Mascotte from Jamaica. It being feared that he has another stroke of paralysis. He has had two attacks previously. The Olivette was crowded with refugees from Cuba tonight.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

Each Contribute Its Share of Disaster to Marine Craft.

Cedar Keys, Fla., February 9.—Captain J. B. Wheaton, Mate D. W. Duncan and six members of the crew of the schooner Joseph W. Foster, of Philadelphia, were brought to this port today by the schooner Bessie A. Fish, which picked them up at sea. The Foster left Pensacola for Rio Janeiro February 3d, lumber laden. Tuesday fire was discovered in the forward hold. The flames spread rapidly and the crew abandoned the vessel, taking the yawl. Wednesday their food and water gave out and the yawl was capsized. They escaped drowning by clinging to the upturned boat. They drifted in this manner from Thursday till this morning when they were rescued by the Bessie Fish and brought here. The men are very weak from exposure, hunger and thirst.

It is the John W. Hall, Jr., of Lewes, Del., February 9.—The schooner ashore at Isaac Shoals, Smith's Island, Virginia, was reported, the John W. Hall, Jr., with a cargo of fish scrap from a Rhode Island port for Savannah, Ga. The vessel stranded on Saturday at midnight. The wrecking tug J. D. Jones went to the assistance. The schooner from Norfolk, but found the Hall so full of water and so badly listed that she was unable to make any service. The schooner will probably be total loss. The crew were saved by the Smith's Island saving crew.

The Hall was built at Frederica, Del. In 1874 and is owned by John W. Hall & Son, of that place.

Tank Steamer Ashore. Philadelphia, February 9.—During a blinding snowstorm last night the British oil tanker Aureole while proceeding from Delaware Bay to New York, ran aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The steamer was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Aureole is a 1,200-ton steamer, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Schooner in Danger. Long Branch, N. J., February 9.—The three-masted freight schooner James T. Babbler, of New York, was reported aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The schooner was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Babbler is a 1,200-ton schooner, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Highland Light on Coast. Highland Light, N. J., February 9.—High northeast gale this morning with snow, which turned to rain. The wind shifted to strong west. The weather continued thick with rain. The morning thirty schooners drove before the gale into the bay. It promises to be a bad night on the coast, with dangerous gales and colder weather.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Interesting Statistics About the Ships That Pass Through It.

Washington, February 9.—A report to the state department from Frederic C. Penfield, United States diplomatic agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt, says that although the number of ships passing through the canal for the first time in 1895 was less than for the preceding twelve months, the year 1895 was the most fruitful in receipts the canal company ever experienced.

He went on to say that the canal was a special traffic caused by the Egyptian war, the canal last year, four only were American, and these were warships and yachts.

SUICIDE AT NASHVILLE.

G. H. Halman Hangs Himself to a Bedpost.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—G. H. Halman, a white man aged about fifty years, committed suicide Sunday morning by hanging himself to a bedpost in his room at the Nashville Hotel. He was found by a servant at 10 o'clock. He had destroyed all his papers and it is not known where his home was.

DEATH ON A TRAIN.

Major Rogers, of Richmond, Dies While Traveling.

Columbia, S. C., February 9.—(Special.)—Major H. H. Rogers, of Richmond, representing the city of that place, died on the train between Columbia and Greenville today. His body was taken charge of by Camp Benson, United Confederate Veterans, at Anderson, Va., tomorrow. Major Rogers was a gallant Confederate officer and was well known throughout the south.

THE DEATH ROLL.

C. A. J. Pope.

Butler, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—At 3 o'clock this morning occurred the death of C. A. J. Pope, at his residence on North street. He was a prominent citizen of this city and his death was caused from dropsy. Mr. Pope was one of Taylor county's most prominent citizens. He filled the sheriff's office of the county continuously from 1882 to 1895. He leaves a wife and one son. His remains will be interred in this place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, with Masonic honors.

B. W. Seabrook.

Savannah, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Dr. B. W. Seabrook died today at his home at Pinora. He was seventy-five years old and has always been one of the most prominent public men in this section. He leaves his wife, three sons and four daughters.

Cyrus B. Barrow.

Madison, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Cyrus B. Barrow died at his residence here last night. He was about seventy years old. For many years he was mayor of the county and was for a long time teacher of the male school in this village and in the school of the Confederate war. He was also a veteran of the Third Georgia regiment infantry volunteers.

To Instruct a Lodge at Fitzgerald.

Savannah, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Mr. M. Manney will go to Fitzgerald to instruct the new lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows. The lodge is now ready to receive members.

Sir Spencer in Bad Health.

Tampa, Fla., February 9.—(Special.)—Sir T. Spencer Wells, surgeon to the household of her majesty the queen, arrived here tonight on the Plant line steamer Mascotte from Jamaica. It being feared that he has another stroke of paralysis. He has had two attacks previously. The Olivette was crowded with refugees from Cuba tonight.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

Each Contribute Its Share of Disaster to Marine Craft.

Cedar Keys, Fla., February 9.—Captain J. B. Wheaton, Mate D. W. Duncan and six members of the crew of the schooner Joseph W. Foster, of Philadelphia, were brought to this port today by the schooner Bessie A. Fish, which picked them up at sea. The Foster left Pensacola for Rio Janeiro February 3d, lumber laden. Tuesday fire was discovered in the forward hold. The flames spread rapidly and the crew abandoned the vessel, taking the yawl. Wednesday their food and water gave out and the yawl was capsized. They escaped drowning by clinging to the upturned boat. They drifted in this manner from Thursday till this morning when they were rescued by the Bessie Fish and brought here. The men are very weak from exposure, hunger and thirst.

It is the John W. Hall, Jr., of Lewes, Del., February 9.—The schooner ashore at Isaac Shoals, Smith's Island, Virginia, was reported, the John W. Hall, Jr., with a cargo of fish scrap from a Rhode Island port for Savannah, Ga. The vessel stranded on Saturday at midnight. The wrecking tug J. D. Jones went to the assistance. The schooner from Norfolk, but found the Hall so full of water and so badly listed that she was unable to make any service. The schooner will probably be total loss. The crew were saved by the Smith's Island saving crew.

The Hall was built at Frederica, Del. In 1874 and is owned by John W. Hall & Son, of that place.

Tank Steamer Ashore. Philadelphia, February 9.—During a blinding snowstorm last night the British oil tanker Aureole while proceeding from Delaware Bay to New York, ran aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The steamer was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Aureole is a 1,200-ton steamer, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Schooner in Danger. Long Branch, N. J., February 9.—The three-masted freight schooner James T. Babbler, of New York, was reported aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The schooner was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Babbler is a 1,200-ton schooner, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Highland Light on Coast. Highland Light, N. J., February 9.—High northeast gale this morning with snow, which turned to rain. The wind shifted to strong west. The weather continued thick with rain. The morning thirty schooners drove before the gale into the bay. It promises to be a bad night on the coast, with dangerous gales and colder weather.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Interesting Statistics About the Ships That Pass Through It.

Washington, February 9.—A report to the state department from Frederic C. Penfield, United States diplomatic agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt, says that although the number of ships passing through the canal for the first time in 1895 was less than for the preceding twelve months, the year 1895 was the most fruitful in receipts the canal company ever experienced.

He went on to say that the canal was a special traffic caused by the Egyptian war, the canal last year, four only were American, and these were warships and yachts.

SUICIDE AT NASHVILLE.

G. H. Halman Hangs Himself to a Bedpost.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.—(Special.)—G. H. Halman, a white man aged about fifty years, committed suicide Sunday morning by hanging himself to a bedpost in his room at the Nashville Hotel. He was found by a servant at 10 o'clock. He had destroyed all his papers and it is not known where his home was.

DEATH ON A TRAIN.

Major Rogers, of Richmond, Dies While Traveling.

Columbia, S. C., February 9.—(Special.)—Major H. H. Rogers, of Richmond, representing the city of that place, died on the train between Columbia and Greenville today. His body was taken charge of by Camp Benson, United Confederate Veterans, at Anderson, Va., tomorrow. Major Rogers was a gallant Confederate officer and was well known throughout the south.

THE DEATH ROLL.

C. A. J. Pope.

Butler, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—At 3 o'clock this morning occurred the death of C. A. J. Pope, at his residence on North street. He was a prominent citizen of this city and his death was caused from dropsy. Mr. Pope was one of Taylor county's most prominent citizens. He filled the sheriff's office of the county continuously from 1882 to 1895. He leaves a wife and one son. His remains will be interred in this place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, with Masonic honors.

B. W. Seabrook.

Savannah, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Dr. B. W. Seabrook died today at his home at Pinora. He was seventy-five years old and has always been one of the most prominent public men in this section. He leaves his wife, three sons and four daughters.

Cyrus B. Barrow.

Madison, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Cyrus B. Barrow died at his residence here last night. He was about seventy years old. For many years he was mayor of the county and was for a long time teacher of the male school in this village and in the school of the Confederate war. He was also a veteran of the Third Georgia regiment infantry volunteers.

To Instruct a Lodge at Fitzgerald.

Savannah, Ga., February 8.—(Special.)—Mr. M. Manney will go to Fitzgerald to instruct the new lodge of the Order of Odd Fellows. The lodge is now ready to receive members.

Sir Spencer in Bad Health.

Tampa, Fla., February 9.—(Special.)—Sir T. Spencer Wells, surgeon to the household of her majesty the queen, arrived here tonight on the Plant line steamer Mascotte from Jamaica. It being feared that he has another stroke of paralysis. He has had two attacks previously. The Olivette was crowded with refugees from Cuba tonight.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

Each Contribute Its Share of Disaster to Marine Craft.

Cedar Keys, Fla., February 9.—Captain J. B. Wheaton, Mate D. W. Duncan and six members of the crew of the schooner Joseph W. Foster, of Philadelphia, were brought to this port today by the schooner Bessie A. Fish, which picked them up at sea. The Foster left Pensacola for Rio Janeiro February 3d, lumber laden. Tuesday fire was discovered in the forward hold. The flames spread rapidly and the crew abandoned the vessel, taking the yawl. Wednesday their food and water gave out and the yawl was capsized. They escaped drowning by clinging to the upturned boat. They drifted in this manner from Thursday till this morning when they were rescued by the Bessie Fish and brought here. The men are very weak from exposure, hunger and thirst.

It is the John W. Hall, Jr., of Lewes, Del., February 9.—The schooner ashore at Isaac Shoals, Smith's Island, Virginia, was reported, the John W. Hall, Jr., with a cargo of fish scrap from a Rhode Island port for Savannah, Ga. The vessel stranded on Saturday at midnight. The wrecking tug J. D. Jones went to the assistance. The schooner from Norfolk, but found the Hall so full of water and so badly listed that she was unable to make any service. The schooner will probably be total loss. The crew were saved by the Smith's Island saving crew.

The Hall was built at Frederica, Del. In 1874 and is owned by John W. Hall & Son, of that place.

Tank Steamer Ashore. Philadelphia, February 9.—During a blinding snowstorm last night the British oil tanker Aureole while proceeding from Delaware Bay to New York, ran aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The steamer was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Aureole is a 1,200-ton steamer, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Schooner in Danger. Long Branch, N. J., February 9.—The three-masted freight schooner James T. Babbler, of New York, was reported aground on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay. The schooner was ashore at high tide and still remains fast. The Babbler is a 1,200-ton schooner, built at Philadelphia and is now owned by the United States Navy. The ship was bound for New York.

Highland Light on Coast. Highland Light, N. J., February 9.—High northeast gale this morning with snow, which turned to rain. The

MAY BE PARDONED

Advisory Board Will Make Its Report This Week to the Governor.

THE CONDITION OF THE CAMPS

Nearly One Hundred Men Will Be Recommended for Pardons.

Will and Beresford Wear No Stripes

J. A. Jenkins Gives an Interesting Account of the Treatment and Management of the Penitentiary.

The board of pardons will present a long list of names of convicts to Governor Atkinson this week and will ask that they be pardoned from the penitentiary camps in which they are now serving out their sentences.

The members of the board have just completed their tour of inspection of the penitentiary camps located in the state and in a few days they will place their report and recommendations before the governor.

The list of prisoners who are deserving of pardons is quite long, and the number of names is between seventy-five and one hundred.

Mr. H. A. Jenkins, who is a member of the board and chairman of the house committee, spent the day yesterday in Atlanta. He has just returned from a trip through south Georgia and intended taking the train for his home in Putnam county on his arrival in Atlanta, but owing to the lateness of the train on which he reached the city he was forced to wait over. He is stopping at the Kimball.

"We have had quite a busy week," said yesterday, "and we the board and the general keeper, Turner, I have visited the camps located in various parts of the southern portion of the state. We found all of the camps to be in the best condition, with the exception of the camp in Worth county, which is controlled by a Mr. Smith. At this camp there was but one suggestion that we made, and that was in regard to the absence of stoves for heating purposes."

"I had several personal talks with the prisoners and overheard many of their conversations that they were well treated and received everything they wished. The fare given them at meal time is good and substantial, and the manner in which they are treated is humane and in keeping with all of the rules and requirements of the state. I am greatly pleased with the condition of the camps, and the report we will make to the governor will be very favorable and will also be an endorsement of the management of the camps by the officials and inmates."

The work of the board.

After the adjournment of the board several weeks ago on the completion of the tour through the northern camps the members began a trip of inspection through the camps located in the southern portion of the state, and all the convicts located in these camps are again and cutting lumber.

The board was called together the early part of last week and the camp at Richmond was the first place visited. At this camp a thorough inspection was made and the convicts were asked direct questions as to the treatment accorded them by the guards and officers. In every instance, stated Mr. Jenkins, the reports were that they had a better time there than they have before being placed in the penitentiary, and that they were well pleased with the manner in which they were worked. Some of the convicts cut the tall pine while others haul the trees to the camp. Some work at the saw and rip up the logs. The men are well cared for and have clean clothes and solid and well cooked food.

From Richmond the board went to Alexander. Here the board arrived unannounced, as it was the desire of the members, as well as the penitentiary officials, to see the camp just as it is every day. Affairs at this camp were found to be in an orderly condition, and the convicts had complaints to make on account of their treatment.

At Minnieola, Cole City, Rising Fawn, Pitts and other camps inspected the board was perfectly satisfied with the methods used by the officials in the management of the camps and management of the convicts.

Harry Hill and Beresford.

"At Kramer," said Mr. Jenkins, "we saw Harry Hill and Lord Beresford. Harry is looking well, and the officers told us he was doing excellently. When we called the first day Harry was out in the woods with Mr. Gress, but Beresford was at work in the store. Beresford said he was just as well satisfied as a convict in a penitentiary could be, and that he was treated in a most considerate manner."

"Before leaving the camp I saw Harry Hill and had a talk with him. Harry is not dressed in the conventional garb of a convict, and I don't think he wore the stripes at all. He said he was working hard and doing the best he could. I heard of very favorable reports of both Hill and Beresford."

Many Pardons Suggested.

Mr. Jenkins stated that the board would probably report nearly 100 names as being worthy of being pardoned.

There are many men in the penitentiary of the state who should be given their liberty. I found one man who had been in the penitentiary for seventeen years, and he was only charged with stealing some milk from a dairy. That is not a sufficient cause for a sentence of such length, I think. I think that the state is really doing for these men who have already suffered for their sins, and intend to make a strong plea in their behalf."

Should Be a Discrimination.

"There are two things which I desire to see changed," continued Mr. Jenkins. "One is that a man who commits a crime should not be sentenced to such a long term as some of them have recently been."

"A man who picks up a piece of meat, for example, on the street and commits a misdemeanor and he is given a long sentence. The man who goes into a house and steals a piece of meat and takes a piece of meat away from the house is sentenced to a long term, and he is given a long sentence. I think that the state should make a discrimination between these two cases."

"I have my own views about the charge of assault with intent to murder. All negroes, more or less, have fights and difficulties, and just look how many of them are sent to the penitentiary for practically their lives on account of this."

"Of course no one can understand the situation without seeing the number of men who are serving long sentences when they should have been given lighter sentences. You must understand that we have been appointed solely to look into this matter and see just who are deserving of pardon. In this way, we have been

able to make inquiries and ascertain things which would have always been unknown had the circumstances been otherwise than as they existed before the appointment of this board."

Now to the Governor.

The report of the board will be placed before Governor Atkinson this week, and the recommendations and suggestions will be made before him. Just what disposition he will make of the pardons recommended will be determined after he passes upon the report.

With every recommendation for a pardon the reasons why the man should be pardoned, charges, circumstances, the conduct of the convict and other details will be given.

WORKING FOR REED.

PLEDGER IS MAKING A FIGHT ON MCKINLEY.

He Says Reed Has a Strong Following in the State and So Has Johnson.

W. A. Pledger is making a strong fight against Mr. Reed. Pledger was in Atlanta yesterday and had the following to say about the republican candidates now in the field:

"I think that the McKinley element suggests Mr. R. T. Wright is a fact I see no reason why Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rucker both can't go and some other good man from the southern part of the state who is favorable to Reed."

"Bibb county is by no means for McKinley, as Major Hanson. The following counties which acted yesterday have strong feelings in favor of Reed: Bibb, Wilkes, Wilcox, Jones, Upson, Clarke and Carroll. Understand that in such counties as Jackson, Wilkes, Wilcox, Jones, Upson, Clarke and Carroll, I don't mean to say that I am a republican, but a white chairman and a few white Republicans are to be expected at a convention, but men are to be expected to come up and vote for the close corporation, but having no objection to the state convention, unless the war is called off against Reed by the machine, I shall carry the fight into the state convention, and I want a party built up on broad principles in which the will of all the people will be respected. The fight grows out of the fact that the republican party is not a party of the people, but a party of the few."

"There is no fight on Colonel Buck. We are only sorry that his lieutenants keep him running round night and day when his age and health demand that he should at home enjoying his rest. The war is not a war of the people, but a war of the few that will nominate tickets for republicans to vote the election of the old party must be a new one and a new one be organized."

THE THEATER TONIGHT.

Robert Downing at the Grand—Clara Morris Coming.

Robert Downing, the favorite tragedian, supported by Miss Eugenia Blair and his own company, will open his annual engagement in this city at the Grand, presenting Saumet's, "The Gladiator," in which Mr. Downing will have his most famous character.

This great tragedy is a favorite with Mr. Downing's admirers, and is pronounced the best of his repertoire to bring out his strongest dramatic talents, his magnificent physique and his splendid command of human emotions.

The ten years that have elapsed since Mr. Downing first attempted "The Gladiator" have not reduced the fire and vigor of his performance, but have only made it more perfect. Through some changes have been made in the scenery and costumes, but the excellence of the performance, however, have contributed to the excellence of the piece. The scene in which the victim's hair is cut is the drama's best emotional demonstration. As he lifts the helpless victim's hair with his hand, to better guide the executioner's blade, and sees that she is his child, the one being of all others for whom things earthly may be tolerated, the one hindering the bitter cup of the miserable slave is drained.

Eugenia Blair, as Neodamia, the Christian martyr, and daughter of the gladiator, could not be fitted with a part more suited to her great abilities. She is said to exhibit in many lines much art that is not studied, but wholly spontaneous.

Clara Morris, tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Downing will present a double bill consisting of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator." Tomorrow afternoon, Mr. Downing will present a double bill consisting of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

Clara Morris, the distinguished emotional actress, after an absence from Atlanta of several years will make her reappearance next Friday evening at the Grand. Her engagement is for two nights and Saturday matinee only.

The novelty of Miss Morris' engagement will be her production of "The Gladiator" and "The Gladiator."

CARR'S FATE

IN THE BALANCE

His Life Will Be Placed in the Hands of the Governor This Week.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY ASKED

Many Have Signed a Petition That His Sentence Be Commuted.

CHARGED THAT HIS TRIAL WAS NOT LEGAL

The Attorneys of the Murderer Will Place the Full Details of the Case Before the Governor.

The attorneys of Alex Carr will place his case before Governor Atkinson one day this week and will urge that the sentence of the condemned man be commuted to life imprisonment.

The attorney will carry with them a petition signed by many hundreds of citizens of the city, asking that the prisoner be saved from a death on the scaffold. This petition represents days of toil and patient labor on the part of Carr's father. The old man, shaking under the burden of his years and grief stricken on account of the crime of his son, has carried the petition from house to house and asked for signatures.

There has been but little trouble expended in securing signatures to the petition, nearly all of the signatures have been obtained on the matter have readily given their name to be used when the case is stated to the chief executive of the state. There are many who believe that Carr is really insane and it is probable that these people will accompany the attorneys and will add a verbal statement to the petition which will be presented.

The fate of Carr hangs upon the decision that is to be made by the governor when he considers all of the papers that are to be presented. Under the law, Carr is provided for certain steps to be taken when a prisoner has not been tried by due process of law, but Carr's attorneys have stated that Carr would go on no account of the open way in which he was being detained, and that he would be tried by due process of law.

"We have all confidence in the wisdom and justice of Governor Atkinson," said the attorneys yesterday, "and after we have laid the matter carefully in all of its details before him, we believe that his efforts and leave the fate of Carr in his hands. While we deny that Carr has been tried by due process of law, yet we will let the governor decide, and what he says will be final with us."

"When we do go before the governor we will state the case very plainly. We will go into all the details and give the circumstances of the trial before the ordinary jury. We will show him the manner in which Carr was experimented with and the undue liberties which were taken by the jury. This trial was not conducted according to law and we have contended this ever since. You will remember that Carr was taken into the privacy of the jury room, was kept there for several hours and even allowed to fall heavily to the floor. This was all wrong and we have been informed by the supreme court that these proceedings were not legal. The governor will be given the exact status of the situation; he will be told that Carr is insane and many physicians will testify. We have a number of physicians who are willing to testify that Carr is insane, and we are very hopeful of the result of the case and believe that the sentence will be commuted as prayed for by us and those who have signed the petition."

The Law in the Case.

Though Mr. Arnold has stated positively that Carr will receive a final fate at the hands of the governor, it is provided in the amendment to the constitution that a prisoner must be tried by due process of law. The amendment provides that the prisoner must and can be tried by a jury of his peers, and that a jury must be provided for him by a due process of law.

If a prisoner becomes insane after the trial is committed and before a trial is held, he must not be tried; if he becomes insane after he has been tried and convicted, sentence must be suspended. This is the common law which is supposed to regulate such cases. The federal law, which is still higher, provides that a man guilty of crime and who has been tried by a jury must be tried by a jury.

It will be remembered that Carr was a convict before he was tried by a jury. It will appear that it is possible that the case could be appealed to the judge of a superior court and that the case could be tried by a jury of his peers. The question that has been considered by the counsel of Carr is whether or not Carr had a regular trial before a jury. They say he did not and that the irregularities of that trial and the undue liberties taken by the jury would be a ground for a trial before a jury. This is an important feature of the case, and it would be possible on this ground to break the neck of the doomed man might be saved even though the petition for commutation were denied.

Is Carr Insane?

There is but one question upon which the public is in doubt. Is Carr crazy or is he feigning insanity? If he is crazy the case could be appealed to the judge of a superior court and that case could be tried by a jury of his peers. If he is feigning insanity, the case could be appealed to the judge of a superior court and that case could be tried by a jury of his peers.

The public is not agreed upon the question; neither are the doctors. Some say Carr is crazy; others say he is a consummate actor with a will of iron and a nerve that has never been equaled before in the history of criminal cases. Those who believe Carr is insane are in the majority and the reasons advanced for this opinion are certainly worthy of notice by the governor.

From a physical standpoint it is very fatiguing to assume the character of a criminal, and Carr has been in the greatest strains upon a man's mind to appear before the public. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal.

Carr has been placed in positions and has received such scrutiny as to make it almost impossible for him to assume the character of a criminal. Carr has been placed in positions and has

WAR'S BITTER CUP

The Sad History of a Missouri Family
During the Late Civil War.

FIVE SONS FOUGHT BRAVELY

Their Father, Mother and Sister Were
Hounded by the Celebrated
Jennison Gang.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

Five brothers enlisted in the same company, which was a part of a regiment recruited in Missouri for the confederacy. The family remaining at home on the farm consisted of the father, mother and daughter. The father's infirmity prevented him from the duties of farm life and as there were no farm hands at that time, the work devolved upon the mother and daughter.

The father had been a prominent man in the county's affairs. He had been a county judge, a member of the legislature, a county treasurer and was a general organizer in his party. He came from the precinct of Monticello, and was a kinsman of the sage of that venerable seat, to which the democracy of the present day continues to make pilgrimages when its enthusiasm needs revivifying.

The regiment to which the five brothers were attached was one of the very first to go out of Missouri, and it was well-nigh cut to pieces at Corinth, its companions—those that were left—came out in fragments. The five brothers were unscathed, although they were in the very thick of the carnage. In the reorganization of commands they were transferred to a regiment which subsequently found its way to Virginia, where it was assigned duty under A. P. Hill.

Despoiled by Jayhawkers.

In one of the frequent raids of Jennison's Kansas red legs the father of the household was taken away. No tidings of his fate were ever received. The stock was run from the farm, with the exception of one cow. It was with this animal that the mother and daughter sought a scanty subsistence from the soil, each taking her turn at the plow. Then the barn and what little it contained were burned. Next was the house and its contents. This last act of destruction occurred in the depths of a night in December—a night which was so severe that a wolf, had one been in the vicinity, would have hesitated to go in search of prey. The mother and daughter walked several miles before finding a shelter. The following morning a section of the command that had pillaged the farm followed the home of the Jennisons, and the mother and daughter were taken to a country church, from the pulpit of which no gospel had been proclaimed for months. It was as desolate as an unmarked grave. But the homeless ones found shelter there and rested for one night. They were driven the following morning and the torch applied to the little structure, and it was burned to the ground. If these women had been in the white wash of Siberia, their position would not have been more God-forsaken.

They received notification of their banishment, penniless and all but bereft of ransom.

They reached the little town of Pleasant Hill, in Cass county, Missouri, exhausted. They found resuscitation in the house of an old negro whose husband had once been the slave of their father. She cared for them, secreted them as long as she dared and then gave them some of her earnings, little enough, with which to get away from the place that had been cursed with a curse in comparison with which that of Cain was a token of the contentment of the Almighty. They found seclusion and rest at last in the house of a man whose name of peace was a name of war. The men had been abrogated because one of his daughters had sheltered a wounded rebel. The man's home was in Caloway county, in the State of Kentucky. For a reason not easily understood, the old man and his family had been left their own shelter.

The Soldier Brothers.

One of the five soldier brothers who had enlisted, as stated, was with Morgan in the raid of that foolhardy individual north of the Ohio. After the capture of the major of this story was captured, and was one of the prisoners of war in Camp Douglas, in this city. He was one of the captives in the hands of the rebels, and was released by the prisoners and sack Chicago.

The four remaining brothers fought through the war with never a bullet wound or a scratch on their bodies. One of them, who was with Morgan in the raid of that foolhardy individual north of the Ohio, was captured, and was one of the prisoners of war in Camp Douglas, in this city. He was one of the captives in the hands of the rebels, and was released by the prisoners and sack Chicago.

Search for Mother and Sister.

The three brothers who met in Kansas City began a search for their mother and sister. Upon visiting the farm in Caloway county, where the women had found a temporary home, the brothers learned that the unremitting hatred of Jennison's men had followed them there later, and that they were driven out, and no one knew whether they were still alive or dead. The brothers, however, were not discouraged, and they went on in the hope of learning the whereabouts of the mother and sister.

After years an intimation was received from Petaluma, Cal., that two women answering the description had been in that vicinity in search of relatives there. The brothers, however, were not discouraged, and they went on in the hope of learning the whereabouts of the mother and sister.

Died in the Desert.

In one of those wind-whipped villages of the prairies, the only place at which at this time are hungry wolves, or drunken Indians, it was learned that two women had reached there one afternoon; that one of the women, a widow, was sick, and that in the halt for water and rest she had died. The incident would not have been in the memory of the old man who told it, if it had not been for a caprice of the young woman—a refusal to leave her dead in the wastes of the desert. An undertaker would have starved to death in that country at the time of the incident herein given, so there was no coffin to be found in the wastes of the desert. A journey of earth to earth was literally

GRANT'S CAMPAIGNS

Incidents Drawn from the Memories
of Missouri Veterans.

THE MARCH AGAINST HARRIS

Respect for the Rights of Citizens Insisted Upon—How Grant Got a Fine Saddle Horse.

Comparatively few, even among close students of General Grant's career, are well informed concerning the great commander's first campaign in the civil war. His own memories regarding it are partly detailed in his book, and gray-haired residents of Monroe and Shelby counties, Missouri, yet tell how the young colonel at the head of his "wild regiment" marched through their country and showed how military officer, even though he wore the blue, could respect civil law and the rights of the people.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

General Grant went to Missouri after Governor Jackson had threatened to tear up "the Yankee railroad," as the Hannibal and St. Joe was termed. This was the first line of rail to connect the east with the great western plains. Its projectors, finding it impossible to raise the money for its construction otherwise, had appealed to the government and had received a grant of 60,000 acres. In return for this a clause had been inserted in its charter providing that in time of war the road should be at the disposal of the federal government.

transported in wagons and the colonel found himself in need of some lumber for the construction of higher sideboards. In front of a grocery store, kept by a man named Thieloff, lay a pile of boards, and these the colonel proceeded to appropriate. Other federal officers had given their men license to take what was needed without restraint; but from Colonel Grant's regiment these soldiers proceeded to appropriate, and the owner of the boards at once appealed to Grant for justice.

"The lumber is taken by my orders," was the only reply the union officer vouchsafed.

Disheartened and indignant, the man went into his house where he might rail unheard, but before he had finished his imprecations Grant's adjutant knocked at the door. "Here is the price of your lumber," he said as he held out a handful of coins. Thieloff never forgave Grant.

As the uniformed column moved along the road the inhabitants fled in terror from their houses. Even the dogs seemed to recognize and fear the garb of the soldiers. One man, who had been apprised of the coming of the army, Poor Joe Greening, whose farm lay some three miles from Florida, first learned of the army's approach when he saw a drum and fife awake the echoes among the hills. Trembling with fright, Greening clasped his hands in mute appeal to heaven for deliverance, as Grant and his adjutant rode up.

"Lord, mister! spare a poor devil," the man stammered out. But Grant, in a most surprisingly mild tone, asked only that the men might quench their thirst at the farmer's well.

Greening's knees struck together, and for a moment he was speechless with astonishment. Then he blurted out, "Lord a'mighty, yes! drink all the water in the well and take the well, too, if that is all you want."

The well stood in a little apple orchard and Grant had given instructions to the guard that none of the fruit should be touched. However, one of the soldiers, as he stooped to draw water, his hand brushed against an apple. He picked it up and, being answered in the affirmative, the soldier reached up to pluck the fruit that caused the fall when he stooped to draw water. The soldier's hand brushed against the gleaming barrel of a rifle leveled upon him.

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

"Drop that apple!" thundered the guard. "Do not hesitate. In the future less your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all delicate diseases. SPECIALTIES TO MEN AND WOMEN."

THERE'S SOMETHING

NEEDED EVERY DAY?

IS IT AN OVERCOAT?

A SUIT.....?

A PAIR OF PANTS.....?

A NEW UNDERWEAR.....?

A NECKTIE.....?

A MACKINTOSH.....?

A PAIR OF GLOVES?

A SHIRT.....?

